

BERGMAN KERNEL ASYMPTOTICS FOR SINGULAR METRICS ON PUNCTURED RIEMANN SURFACES

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ABSTRACT. We consider singular metrics on a punctured Riemann surface and on a line bundle and study the behavior of the Bergman kernel in the neighbourhood of the punctures. The results have an interpretation in terms of the asymptotic profile of the density of states function of the lowest Landau level in quantum Hall effect.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	2
2. Preliminaries	5
2.1. Singular Hermitian holomorphic line bundles	5
2.2. L^2 -estimates for $\bar{\partial}$	7
3. Proof of main results	7
4. Applications	14
4.1. Metrics with logarithmic singularities	14
4.2. Poincaré metric on the punctured disc	15
4.3. Hyperbolic metrics with parabolic singularities	16
4.4. Hyperbolic metrics with conical singularities	18
5. Riemann sphere with two conical singularities	20
5.1. Metrics with conical singularities	20
5.2. Density of states on the lowest Landau level	24
5.3. Metrics with a logarithmic pole	25
References	26

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1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to study the behavior of the Bergman kernel function of a Hermitian holomorphic line bundle over a punctured Riemann surface. A quite general result about asymptotics of Bergman kernel on non-compact manifolds was given in [MM1, MM2, MM3, HsM]. Let (Y, ω) be a complete Kähler manifold of dimension n and $(L, h) \rightarrow X$ be a holomorphic Hermitian line bundle such that

$$(1) \quad c_1(L, h) \geq \varepsilon \omega, \quad \text{Ric}_\omega \geq -C\omega,$$

for some constants $\varepsilon, C > 0$. If $(L, h) = (K_Y, h^{K_Y})$, where $K_Y = \det(T^{*(1,0)}Y)$ is the canonical bundle and h^{K_Y} is induced by ω , condition (1) is to be replaced by

$$(2) \quad \text{Ric}_\omega \leq -\varepsilon \omega.$$

In this case it is known that the Bergman kernel function $P_p(x)$ of the space of L^2 -holomorphic sections $H_{(2)}^0(Y, L^p)$ has the following expansion

$$(3) \quad P_p(x) = b_0(x)p^n + b_1(x)p^{n-1} + \dots = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j(x)p^{n-j},$$

uniformly on compact sets relative to any \mathcal{C}^ℓ -topology.

More precisely, there exist coefficients $b_j \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(Y)$, $j \in \mathbb{N}$, such that for any compact set $K \subset Y$, any $k, \ell \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $C_{k,\ell,K} > 0$ such that for $p \in \mathbb{N}$

$$(4) \quad \left| \frac{1}{p^n} P_p(x) - \sum_{j=0}^k b_j(x)p^{-j} \right|_{\mathcal{C}^\ell(K)} \leq C_{k,\ell,K} p^{n-k-1}.$$

Moreover, we have

$$(5) \quad b_0 = \frac{c_1(L, h)^n}{\omega^n}, \quad b_1 = \frac{1}{8\pi} \frac{c_1(L, h)^n}{\omega^n} \left(r^Y - 2\Delta \log \left(\frac{c_1(L, h)^n}{\omega^n} \right) \right),$$

where r^Y and Δ are the scalar curvature and the Bochner Laplacian of the metric associated to the Kähler form $c_1(L, h)$.

Consider now X compact and $c_1(L, h) = \omega$, hence $b_0 = 1$. The expansion $P_p(x) = p^n + O(p^{n-\frac{1}{2}})$ was proved by Tian [T1, Section 3] in the \mathcal{C}^4 -topology and generalized by Ruan [R] to $P_p(x) = p^n + O(p^{n-1})$ in any \mathcal{C}^ℓ -topology. Berndtsson [Be] gave a simple proof of the uniform convergence $P_p(x) = b_0(x)p^n + o(p^n)$. The asymptotics (3) was proved by Catlin [Ca] and Zelditch [Z].

In quantum Hall effect (QHE) the density of states for the lowest Landau level on a Riemann surface, or more generally on a Kähler manifold, is given by the Bergman kernel on the diagonal, see Ref. [DK] where Eq. (3) was derived using perturbation theory for quantum mechanical path integral. Metric dependence and gravitational anomaly in quantum Hall states has recently been studied using the asymptotic expansion of the Bergman kernel [K1, KMMW] as well as other methods [AG14, GA, CLW1, CLW2, FK, BR, KW], see [K2] for a review. Quantum Hall states and the density function have been studied recently for surfaces with conical singularities [LCCW, K3], singular surfaces

with Z_n -symmetry [Gr] and for cusps [C], see [AMM] for the results for the Bergman kernel. Remarkably, quantum Hall effect on a cone can also be realized experimentally, see Ref. [SRGSS], where synthetic Landau levels on a cone were constructed in a photon resonator. In this paper we study asymptotic profile of the Bergman kernel for more general singular geometries.

If X is non-compact, (3) was deduced in [MM1, Theorem 6.1.1], [MM2, Theorem 3.11] under hypothesis (1), resp. (74), see also [HsM, Theorem 1.6]. We refer the reader to the book [MM1] for a comprehensive study of the Bergman kernel and its applications and also to the survey [M].

By the above mentioned works, the asymptotics of the Bergman kernel is well understood on fixed compact sets. In this paper we consider very general metrics on a punctured Riemann surface and on a line bundle and study the behavior of the Bergman kernel in the neighbourhood of the punctures. The asymptotics depends on the singularities of the metrics on the base manifold and on the bundle.

In the case of metrics with Poincaré singularities, [AMM] provides a weighted estimate in the C^m -norm near the punctures for the global Bergman kernel compared to the Bergman kernel of the punctured disc, uniformly in the tensor powers of the given bundle. Our estimates complement the results of [AMM].

More precisely, we consider in this paper the following setting:

(A) X is a Riemann surface and $\Sigma = \{x_j : j \geq 1\} \subset X$ is a discrete closed subset. We fix a smooth Hermitian metric Ω on X and denote by dist the induced distance.

(B) ω is a Hermitian metric of class \mathcal{C}^2 on $X \setminus \Sigma$ such that $\omega \geq c\Omega$, where $c : X \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ is a continuous function and $\text{Ric}_\omega \geq -2\pi B\omega$, for some constant $B > 0$.

(C) L is a holomorphic line bundle on X and h is a Hermitian metric of class \mathcal{C}^3 on $L|_{X \setminus \Sigma}$ such that $c_1(L, h) \geq 2\varepsilon\omega$ on $X \setminus \Sigma$, for some constant $\varepsilon > 0$.

Let $h_p := h^{\otimes p}$ be the metric induced by h on $L^p|_{X \setminus \Sigma}$, where $L^p := L^{\otimes p}$. We denote by $H_{(2)}^0(X \setminus \Sigma, L^p)$ be the Bergman space of L^2 -holomorphic sections of L^p relative to the metric h_p and ω ,

$$(6) \quad H_{(2)}^0(X \setminus \Sigma, L^p) = \left\{ S \in H^0(X \setminus \Sigma, L^p) : \|S\|_p^2 := \int_{X \setminus \Sigma} |S|_{h_p}^2 \omega < \infty \right\},$$

endowed with the obvious inner product.

Let $d_p \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ be the dimension of $H_{(2)}^0(X \setminus \Sigma, L^p)$. We denote by P_p the Bergman kernel function, of the space $H_{(2)}^0(X \setminus \Sigma, L^p)$, which is defined as follows. For $p \geq 1$, if $\{S_\ell^p\}_{\ell \geq 1}$ is an orthonormal basis of $H_{(2)}^0(X \setminus \Sigma, L^p)$, then

$$(7) \quad P_p(x) = \sum_{\ell=1}^{d_p} |S_\ell^p(x)|_{h_p}^2.$$

Note that P_p is independent of the choice of basis (see [CM1, Lemma 3.1]).

We fix $x_j \in \Sigma$ and a constant $R_j > 0$ with the property that x_j has a coordinate neighbourhood U_{x_j} centered at x_j such that the coordinate disc $B(x_j, 2R_j) \Subset U_{x_j}$ and

$$(8) \quad \text{dist}(B(x_j, 2R_j), \Sigma \setminus \{x_j\}) \geq R_j.$$

Let e_j be a local holomorphic frame of L on $B(x_j, 2R_j)$ and let φ_j be the subharmonic weight of h on $B(x_j, 2R_j) \setminus \{x_j\}$ corresponding to e_j , so $|e_j|_h = e^{-\varphi_j}$. We assume that, in local coordinate z on U_{x_j} , φ_j has the form

$$(9) \quad \varphi_j(z) = \nu_j \log |z| + \psi_j(z), \text{ where } \nu_j \in \mathbb{R}, \psi_j \in \mathcal{C}^3(B(x_j, 2R_j) \setminus \{x_j\}).$$

Moreover, we assume that there exist constants $A_j > 0$, $\alpha_j \geq 0$ such that the third order derivatives of ψ_j verify

$$(10) \quad |D^\mu \psi_j(z)| \leq A_j |z|^{-\alpha_j}, \text{ for all } z \in B(x_j, 2R_j) \setminus \{x_j\}, |\mu| = 3.$$

In particular, equation (9) allows us to consider the special cases when ψ_j is bounded or smooth near x_j , i.e. the metric h has logarithmic singularities at Σ .

Next, we can write on $B(x_j, 2R_j) \setminus \{x_j\}$,

$$(11) \quad \omega(z) = \frac{i}{2} \rho_j(z) dz \wedge d\bar{z} = \rho_j(z) dm(z),$$

where $dm(z)$ is the Lebesgue measure in the coordinate z . We assume that there exist constants $A'_j > 0$, $\beta_j \geq 0$ such that the first order derivatives of ρ_j verify

$$(12) \quad |D\rho_j(z)| \leq A'_j |z|^{-\beta_j}, \text{ for all } z \in B(x_j, 2R_j) \setminus \{x_j\}.$$

Finally we let

$$(13) \quad \delta_j = \max\{8/3, 8\beta_j/3, 8\alpha_j\}.$$

In [Be, Section 2] Berndtsson gave a simple proof for the first order asymptotics of the Bergman kernel function $P_p(x) = b_0(x)p^n + o(p^n)$ in the case of powers of an ample line bundle on a projective manifold. Adapting his methods to our situation we prove the following asymptotics near the singular points. They show explicitly how the estimates depend on the distance to the singular points and the parameters α , β encoding the singularities of the metrics.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $(X, \Sigma, \omega, L, h)$ verify assumptions (A)-(C), and let $x_j \in \Sigma$. Let R_j be defined by (8), δ_j by (13), and assume that h , ω satisfy (10), respectively (12). There exists a constant $C_j > 1$ such that if $x \in B(x_j, R_j) \setminus \{x_j\}$ and*

$$(14) \quad p > C_j \text{dist}(x, x_j)^{-\delta_j}$$

then

$$(15) \quad \left| \frac{P_p(x)}{p} \frac{\omega_x}{c_1(L, h)_x} - 1 \right| \leq C_j \left(p^{-1/8} \text{dist}(x, x_j)^{-\alpha_j} + p^{-3/8} \text{dist}(x, x_j)^{-\beta_j} \right).$$

We consider next Bergman kernels on powers of the canonical bundle of a punctured Riemann surface. In addition to the setting in (A) let us consider the following condition:

(B') ω is a smooth Hermitian metric on $X \setminus \Sigma$ such that $\omega \geq c\Omega$, where $c : X \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ is a continuous function and $\text{Ric}_\omega \leq -\lambda\omega$ on $X \setminus \Sigma$, for some constant $\lambda > 0$.

The Hermitian metric ω induces a Hermitian metric h^{K_X} on $K_X|_{X \setminus \Sigma}$. We denote by h_p the metric induced by h^{K_X} on K_X^p and by $H_{(2)}^0(X \setminus \Sigma, K_X^p)$ the space of holomorphic sections of $K_X^p|_{X \setminus \Sigma}$ which are L^2 with respect to the metrics h_p and volume form ω , cf. (6).

As before, let $z : U_{x_j} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a local holomorphic coordinate, with respect to which the metric ω has the form (11). We define the weight φ_j on $B(x_j, 2R_j) \setminus \{x_j\}$ of h^{K_X} by

$$(16) \quad e^{-2\varphi_j} = |dz|_\omega^2, \quad \varphi_j = \frac{1}{2}(\log \rho_j - \log 2),$$

and we further write φ_j as in (9).

Theorem 1.2. *Let (X, Σ, ω) verify assumptions (A) and (B'). Assume that ω satisfies (10) and (12). Let P_p be the Bergman kernel function of $H_{(2)}^0(X \setminus \Sigma, K_X^p)$. Then there exists a constant $C_j > 1$ such that if $x \in B(x_j, R_j) \setminus \{x_j\}$ and*

$$(17) \quad p > C_j \operatorname{dist}(x, x_j)^{-\delta_j}$$

then

$$(18) \quad \left| \frac{P_p(x)}{p} \left(-\frac{2\pi}{R_\omega(x)} \right) - 1 \right| \leq C_j \left(p^{-1/8} \operatorname{dist}(x, x_j)^{-\alpha_j} + p^{-3/8} \operatorname{dist}(x, x_j)^{-\beta_j} \right),$$

where R_ω is the Gauss curvature of ω .

Theorem 1.1 has the following interesting corollary which gives a uniform estimate on the Bergman kernel $P_p(x)$ in the regime where the distance from x to Σ decreases slower than some power of $1/p$.

Corollary 1.3. *In the setting of Theorems 1.1 or 1.2, there exists a constant $C_j > 1$ such that if $\eta \in [0, 1]$, $p > C_j$, and $x \in B(x_j, R_j)$ satisfies $\operatorname{dist}(x, x_j) > (C_j/p)^{\eta/\delta_j}$, then*

$$\left| \frac{P_p(x)}{p} \frac{\omega_x}{c_1(L, h)_x} - 1 \right| \leq 2C_j p^{-(1-\eta)/8}.$$

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we recall some facts about singular Hermitian metrics on holomorphic line bundles and the solution of the $\bar{\partial}$ equation. Section 3 is devoted to the proof of the main results announced in the Introduction. In Section 4 we apply these results to interesting metrics for which the parameters α and β can be explicitly given (metrics with logarithmic, cuspidal and conical singularities).

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2. PRELIMINARIES

2.1. Singular Hermitian holomorphic line bundles. Let L be a holomorphic line bundle on a complex manifold Y . The notion of singular Hermitian metric h on L is defined as follows (see [D2], [MM1, p. 97]): if e_ℓ is a holomorphic frame of L over an open set $U_\ell \subset Y$ then $|e_\ell|_h^2 = e^{-2\varphi_\ell}$, where $\varphi_\ell \in L_{loc}^1(U_\ell)$. If $g_{\ell k} = e_k/e_\ell \in \mathcal{O}_Y^*(U_\ell \cap U_k)$ are the transition functions of L , then $\varphi_\ell = \varphi_k + \log |g_{\ell k}|$. The curvature current $c_1(L, h)$ of h is the current of bidegree $(1, 1)$ on Y defined by $c_1(L, h) = dd^c \varphi_\ell$ on U_ℓ , where $d^c = \frac{1}{2\pi i}(\partial - \bar{\partial})$.

If $c_1(L, h) \geq 0$ then the weight φ_ℓ is plurisubharmonic on U_ℓ . When Y is compact then the space $H^0(Y, L)$ of global holomorphic sections of L is finite dimensional.

Let now $(X, \Sigma, \omega, L, h)$ be as in Theorem 1.1 and P_p be the Bergman kernel functions of the spaces $H_{(2)}^0(X \setminus \Sigma, L^p)$ defined in (7). Then for all $x \in X \setminus \Sigma$,

$$(19) \quad P_p(x) = \max \left\{ |S(x)|_{h_p}^2 : S \in H_{(2)}^0(X \setminus \Sigma, L^p), \|S\|_p = 1 \right\}.$$

Let (Y, J, ω) be a Kähler manifold, where J is the complex structure of Y and let g^{TY} be the Riemannian metric associated to ω by $g^{TY}(u, v) = \omega(u, Jv)$ for all $u, v \in T_x Y$, $x \in Y$. Let Ric be the Ricci curvature of g^{TY} . The Ricci form Ric_ω is defined as the $(1, 1)$ -form associated to Ric by

$$(20) \quad \text{Ric}_\omega(u, v) = \text{Ric}(Ju, v), \quad \text{for any } u, v \in T_x Y, x \in Y.$$

The volume form ω^n induces a metric $h_\omega^{K_Y^*}$ on K_Y^* , whose dual metric on K_Y is denoted by $h_\omega^{K_Y}$. For simplicity we denote by $h_p := (h_\omega^{K_Y})^{\otimes p}$ the induced metric on K_Y^p . Since the metric g^{TY} is Kähler, we have (see e. g. [MM1, Problem 1.7])

$$(21) \quad \text{Ric}_\omega = iR^{K_Y^*} = -iR^{K_Y} = -2\pi c_1(K_Y, h^{K_Y}).$$

Let us consider now the case of dimension $n = 1$. The canonical bundle of Y is just $K_Y = T^{(1,0)*}Y$ and $K_Y^* = T^{(1,0)}Y$, moreover the metric $h_\omega^{K_Y^*}$ on K_Y^* is directly given by ω . In local holomorphic coordinates $z : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ we write $\omega(z) = \frac{i}{2} \rho(z) dz \wedge d\bar{z}$, so $g^{TY}(z) = \rho(z)|dz|^2$. The Gauss curvature of g^{TY} (and by a slight abuse, of ω) is defined by

$$(22) \quad R_\omega = -\frac{2}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} \log \rho.$$

Since the metric $h_\omega^{K_Y^*}$ on K_Y^* is directly given by ω , we have that $\partial/\partial z$ is a frame of K_Y^* , dz is the dual frame of K_Y on U and

$$(23) \quad \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right|_\omega^2 = \frac{\rho(z)}{2}, \quad |dz|_\omega^2 = \frac{2}{\rho(z)}.$$

The weight φ of $h_\omega^{K_Y}$ on U is given by

$$(24) \quad e^{-2\varphi} = |dz|_\omega^2, \quad \varphi = \frac{1}{2} (\log \rho - \log 2),$$

hence

$$(25) \quad \text{Ric}_\omega = -2\pi c_1(K_Y, h^{K_Y}) = -2\pi dd^c \varphi = -\pi dd^c \log \rho = R_\omega \omega.$$

In local normal coordinates associated with ω near an arbitrary point $x_0 \in Y$ we have $\omega|_{x_0} = \frac{i}{2} dz \wedge d\bar{z}$ and the scalar curvature r_ω of (Y, ω) is given at x_0 by

$$(26) \quad r_\omega = 4R^{T^{(1,0)}Y} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \right).$$

Thus

$$(27) \quad -\frac{i}{2} r_\omega \omega = R^{T^{(1,0)}Y} = -R^{K_Y} = \bar{\partial} \partial \log |\sigma|^2,$$

where σ is a local holomorphic frame of $T^{(1,0)}Y$. From (25) and (27) we deduce the relation between scalar and Gaussian curvature,

$$(28) \quad r_\omega = 2R_\omega.$$

2.2. L^2 -estimates for $\bar{\partial}$. The following version of Demailly's estimates for the $\bar{\partial}$ operator [D1, Théorème 4.1] will be needed in our proofs (see also [CMM, Theorem 2.5]).

Theorem 2.1 ([D1]). *Let Y be a complete Kähler manifold, $\dim Y = n$, and let ω be a Kähler form of class \mathcal{C}^2 on Y (not necessarily complete) such that its Ricci form $\text{Ric}_\omega \geq -2\pi B\omega$ on Y , for some constant $B > 0$. Let (L, h) be a Hermitian holomorphic line bundle on Y such that h is of class \mathcal{C}^2 and $c_1(L, h) \geq 2\varepsilon\omega$. If $p \geq B/\varepsilon$ and $g \in L^2_{0,1}(Y, L^p, \text{loc})$ verifies*

$$\bar{\partial}g = 0 \text{ and } \int_Y |g|_{h_p}^2 \omega^n < \infty$$

then there exists $u \in L^2_{0,0}(Y, L^p, \text{loc})$ such that

$$\bar{\partial}u = g \text{ and } \int_Y |u|_{h_p}^2 \omega^n \leq \frac{1}{p\varepsilon} \int_Y |g|_{h_p}^2 \omega^n.$$

We also need the following version for powers of the canonical bundle.

Theorem 2.2. *Let Y be a complete Kähler manifold, $\dim Y = n$, and let ω be a Kähler form on Y (not necessarily complete) such that its Ricci form satisfies $\text{Ric}_\omega \leq -\lambda\omega$ on Y , for some constant $\lambda > 0$. If $p \geq 2$ and $g \in L^2_{0,1}(Y, K_Y^p, \text{loc})$ verifies*

$$\bar{\partial}g = 0 \text{ and } \int_Y |g|_{h_p}^2 \omega^n < \infty$$

then there exists $u \in L^2_{0,0}(Y, K_Y^p, \text{loc})$ such that

$$\bar{\partial}u = g \text{ and } \int_Y |u|_{h_p}^2 \omega^n \leq \frac{1}{(p-1)\lambda} \int_Y |g|_{h_p}^2 \omega^n.$$

3. PROOF OF MAIN RESULTS

In this Section we prove Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 together with Corollary 1.3. We then give a semi-global version of these results (Theorem 3.1).

Proof of Theorem 1.1. We use methods from [Be, Sect. 2] (see also [CMM, Theorem 1.3]), and divide the proof into three steps. Recall the definition (8) of R_j .

Step 1. Given $x \in B(x_j, R_j) \setminus \{x_j\}$ we estimate the growth of the functions ρ_j and ψ_j defined in (11), resp. (9).

Note that since $\omega \geq c\Omega$ we have

$$(29) \quad \rho_j(z) \geq c_0, \quad \forall z \in B(x_j, 2R_j) \setminus \{x_j\},$$

for some constant $c_0 > 0$. Let $x \in B(x_j, R_j)$, $r < |x|/2$, and set

$$M_j(x, r) = \max\{\rho_j(z) : |z - x| \leq r\}, \quad m_j(x, r) = \min\{\rho_j(z) : |z - x| \leq r\}.$$

Hence

$$(30) \quad m_j(x, r) dm(z) \leq \omega(z) \leq M_j(x, r) dm(z) \text{ on } B(x, r).$$

Since $r < |x|/2$ we obtain by (12)

$$|\rho_j(z) - \rho_j(x)| \leq \frac{A'_j r}{(|x| - r)^{\beta_j}} \leq \frac{2^{\beta_j} A'_j r}{|x|^{\beta_j}}, \quad z \in B(x, r).$$

Therefore using (29) we get

$$\begin{aligned} M_j(x, r) &\leq \rho_j(x) + \frac{2^{\beta_j} A'_j r}{|x|^{\beta_j}} \leq \rho_j(x) \left(1 + \frac{2^{\beta_j} A'_j r}{c_0 |x|^{\beta_j}}\right), \\ m_j(x, r) &\geq \rho_j(x) - \frac{2^{\beta_j} A'_j r}{|x|^{\beta_j}} \geq \rho_j(x) \left(1 - \frac{2^{\beta_j} A'_j r}{c_0 |x|^{\beta_j}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

If $r < |x|/4$ and $r < c_0 |x|^{\beta_j} / (2^{\beta_j+2} A'_j)$ these estimates yield

$$(31) \quad \frac{M_j(x, 2r)}{m_j(x, r)} \leq \frac{1 + \frac{2^{\beta_j+1} A'_j r}{c_0 |x|^{\beta_j}}}{1 - \frac{2^{\beta_j} A'_j r}{c_0 |x|^{\beta_j}}} \leq 1 + \frac{C'_1 r}{|x|^{\beta_j}},$$

with some constant $C'_1 > 0$. Note that (31) holds also with $\frac{\rho_j(x)}{m_j(x, r)}$ and $\frac{M_j(x, 2r)}{\rho_j(x)}$ in place of $\frac{M_j(x, 2r)}{m_j(x, r)}$, since the first two quantities are bounded above by the third.

We next turn our attention to the weight φ_j of the metric h corresponding to the local holomorphic frame e_j of L on $B(x_j, 2R_j)$ (see (9)). Using the Taylor expansion of order 2 of ψ_j at x on $B(x, |x|)$ we can write

$$\varphi_j(z) = \nu_j \log |z| + \mathbf{Re} f_j(z) + \lambda_x |z - x|^2 + \tilde{\psi}_j(z),$$

where f_j is a holomorphic polynomial, $\tilde{\psi}_j$ vanishes to order 3 at x , and if $r < |x|/2$ we have by (10) that

$$(32) \quad \max \{ |\tilde{\psi}_j(z)| : z \in B(x, r) \} \leq \frac{A_j r^3}{(|x| - r)^{\alpha_j}} \leq \frac{2^{\alpha_j} A_j r^3}{|x|^{\alpha_j}}.$$

Since $c_1(L, h)_x \geq 2\varepsilon\omega_x$ it follows by (29) that

$$(33) \quad \lambda_x \geq \pi\varepsilon\rho_j(x) \geq \pi\varepsilon c_0.$$

Note that the function $\log |z|$ is harmonic on the disc $B(x, |x|)$. Hence there exists a holomorphic function $F_j(z)$ on $B(x, |x|)$ such that $\varphi_j(z) = \mathbf{Re} F_j(z) + \lambda_x |z - x|^2 + \tilde{\psi}_j(z)$. Consider the holomorphic frame $e_x = e^{F_j} e_j$ of L on $B(x, |x|)$, so

$$(34) \quad \tilde{\varphi}_j(z) = -\log |e_x(z)|_h = \varphi_j(z) - \mathbf{Re} F_j(z) = \lambda_x |z - x|^2 + \tilde{\psi}_j(z)$$

is the corresponding weight of h . Note that $\tilde{\varphi}_j(x) = 0$.

We conclude Step 1 by introducing the following function which will be needed in the sequel:

$$E(r) := \int_{|\xi| \leq r} e^{-2|\xi|^2} dm(\xi) = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 - e^{-2r^2}),$$

where dm is the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{C} . If $r \geq \delta > 0$ then

$$(35) \quad \frac{\pi}{2E(r)} = 1 + \frac{e^{-2r^2}}{1 - e^{-2r^2}} \leq 1 + \frac{e^{-2r^2}}{1 - e^{-2\delta^2}}.$$

Step 2. We obtain here the upper estimate for $P_p(x)$ if $x \in B(x_j, R_j) \setminus \{x_j\}$. Let $S \in H_{(2)}^0(X \setminus \Sigma, L^p)$ and write $S = se_x^{\otimes p}$, where e_x is the local holomorphic frame of L on $B(x, |x|)$ from Step 1 and $s \in \mathcal{O}_X(B(x, |x|))$. Let $r_p \in (0, |x|/4)$ be an arbitrary number which will be specified later. It follows from the sub-averaging inequality for subharmonic functions that

$$|S(x)|_{h_p}^2 = |s(x)|^2 \leq \frac{\int_{B(x, r_p)} |s(z)|^2 e^{-2p\lambda_x |z-x|^2} dm(z)}{\int_{B(x, r_p)} e^{-2p\lambda_x |z-x|^2} dm(z)}.$$

Using (30), (34) and (32) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B(x, r_p)} |s(z)|^2 e^{-2p\lambda_x |z-x|^2} dm(z) &\leq \frac{\exp(2p \max_{B(x, r_p)} \widetilde{\psi}_j)}{m_j(x, r_p)} \int_{B(x, r_p)} |s(z)|^2 e^{-2p\widetilde{\varphi}_j(z)} \omega(z) \\ &\leq \frac{\exp(2^{\alpha_j+1} A_j p r_p^3 |x|^{-\alpha_j})}{m_j(x, r_p)} \|S\|_p^2. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover,

$$(36) \quad \int_{B(x, r)} e^{-2p\lambda_x |z-x|^2} dm(z) = \frac{1}{p\lambda_x} E(r\sqrt{p\lambda_x}) \leq \frac{\pi}{2p\lambda_x}, \quad \forall r > 0.$$

Combining these estimates it follows that

$$(37) \quad |S(x)|_{h_p}^2 \leq \|S\|_p^2 \frac{p\lambda_x}{E(r_p\sqrt{p\lambda_x})} \frac{\exp(2^{\alpha_j+1} A_j p r_p^3 |x|^{-\alpha_j})}{m_j(x, r_p)}.$$

Note that

$$\frac{c_1(L, h)_x}{\omega_x} = \frac{2\lambda_x}{\pi\rho_j(x)}.$$

Taking the supremum in (37) over $S \in H_{(2)}^0(X \setminus \Sigma, L^p)$ with $\|S\|_p = 1$ we get by (19)

$$P_p(x) \leq p \frac{c_1(L, h)_x}{\omega_x} \frac{\pi}{2E(r_p\sqrt{p\lambda_x})} \frac{\rho_j(x)}{m_j(x, r_p)} \exp(2^{\alpha_j+1} A_j p r_p^3 |x|^{-\alpha_j}).$$

Using (33) we obtain

$$P_p(x) \leq p \frac{c_1(L, h)_x}{\omega_x} \frac{\pi}{2E(r_p\sqrt{\pi\varepsilon c_0 p})} \frac{\rho_j(x)}{m_j(x, r_p)} \exp(2^{\alpha_j+1} A_j p r_p^3 |x|^{-\alpha_j}).$$

If $r_p\sqrt{p} \geq 1$ then by (35),

$$\frac{\pi}{2E(r_p\sqrt{\pi\epsilon c_0 p})} \leq 1 + C'_2 \exp(-2\pi\epsilon c_0 pr_p^2)$$

with a constant $C'_2 > 0$. Moreover, if $pr_p^3 < |x|^{\alpha_j}$ then

$$(38) \quad \exp(2^{\alpha_j+1}A_j pr_p^3|x|^{-\alpha_j}) \leq \exp(2^{\alpha_j+4}A_j pr_p^3|x|^{-\alpha_j}) \leq 1 + C'_3 pr_p^3|x|^{-\alpha_j},$$

with a constant $C'_3 > 0$. If, in addition, $r_p < c_0|x|^{\beta_j}/(2^{\beta_j+2}A'_j)$ then applying (31) together with these estimates to the above upper bound on $P_p(x)$ yields

$$(39) \quad P_p(x) \leq p \frac{c_1(L, h)_x}{\omega_x} \left(1 + C'_2 e^{-2\pi\epsilon c_0 pr_p^2}\right) \left(1 + C'_1 r_p |x|^{-\beta_j}\right) \left(1 + C'_3 pr_p^3 |x|^{-\alpha_j}\right),$$

provided that $0 < r_p < |x|/4$, $r_p\sqrt{p} \geq 1$, $r_p < c_0|x|^{\beta_j}/(2^{\beta_j+2}A'_j)$, $pr_p^3 < |x|^{\alpha_j}$.

Set $r_p = p^{-a}$, so $r_p\sqrt{p} = p^{1/2-a}$, $pr_p^3 = p^{1-3a}$. We have shown the following:

If $1/3 < a < 1/2$, $p^{-a} < |x|/4$, $p^{-a} < c_0|x|^{\beta_j}/(2^{\beta_j+2}A'_j)$, $p^{1-3a} < |x|^{\alpha_j}$, then

$$(40) \quad P_p(x) \leq p \frac{c_1(L, h)_x}{\omega_x} \left(1 + C'_2 e^{-2\pi\epsilon c_0 p^{1-2a}}\right) \left(1 + C'_1 p^{-a} |x|^{-\beta_j}\right) \left(1 + C'_3 p^{1-3a} |x|^{-\alpha_j}\right).$$

With $a = 3/8$ this implies that there exists a constant $C'_4 > 0$ such that if

$$p > C'_4 \max\{|x|^{-8/3}, |x|^{-8\beta_j/3}, |x|^{-8\alpha_j}\} = C'_4 |x|^{-\delta_j},$$

where δ_j is defined in (13), then

$$(41) \quad \frac{P_p(x)}{p} \frac{\omega_x}{c_1(L, h)_x} \leq 1 + C'_4 \left(p^{-3/8} |x|^{-\beta_j} + p^{-1/8} |x|^{-\alpha_j}\right).$$

Step 3. We obtain now the lower estimate for $P_p(x)$ if $x \in B(x_j, R_j) \setminus \{x_j\}$. As before, let $r_p \in (0, |x|/4)$ be an arbitrary number which will be specified later. Let $\chi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be a smooth function such that $\chi = 1$ on the unit disc $B(0, 1)$ and $\text{supp } \chi \subset B(0, 2)$. If e_x is the local holomorphic frame of L on $B(x, |x|)$ from Step 1, define

$$\chi_p(z) = \rho_j(x)^{-1/2} \chi\left(\frac{z-x}{r_p}\right), \quad F = \chi_p e_x^{\otimes p}, \quad \text{so } |F(x)|_{h_p}^2 = \rho_j(x)^{-1} e^{-2p\tilde{\varphi}_j(x)} = \rho_j(x)^{-1}.$$

Using (30), (34), (32) and (36) we obtain

$$(42) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_{B(x, 2r_p)} e^{-2p\tilde{\varphi}_j} \omega &\leq M_j(x, 2r_p) \exp(2p \max_{B(x, 2r_p)} |\widetilde{\psi_j}|) \int_{B(x, 2r_p)} e^{-2p\lambda_x |z-x|^2} dm(z) \\ &\leq \frac{\pi M_j(x, 2r_p)}{2p\lambda_x} \exp(2^{\alpha_j+4}A_j pr_p^3|x|^{-\alpha_j}). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\chi_p^2 \leq \rho_j(x)^{-1}$, this implies

$$(43) \quad \|F\|_p^2 = \int_{B(x, 2r_p)} \chi_p^2 e^{-2p\tilde{\varphi}_j} \omega \leq \frac{\pi}{2p\lambda_x} \frac{M_j(x, 2r_p)}{\rho_j(x)} \exp(2^{\alpha_j+4}A_j pr_p^3|x|^{-\alpha_j}).$$

Note that any non-compact Riemann surface admits a complete Kähler metric, since it is a Stein manifold by Behnke-Stein [BS]. Hence if X is a Riemann surface and Σ is

a discrete closed set, then $X \setminus \Sigma$ admits a complete Kähler metric. By assumptions (B) and (C), $\text{Ric}_\omega \geq -2\pi B\omega$, $c_1(L^p, h_p) \geq 2p\varepsilon\omega$ on $X \setminus \Sigma$. So if $p \geq B/\varepsilon$ we can solve the $\bar{\partial}$ -equation using [D1] (see Theorem 2.1): if $\theta = \bar{\partial}F \in L^2_{0,1}(X \setminus \Sigma, L^p, \text{loc})$ there exists $G \in L^2_{0,0}(X \setminus \Sigma, L^p, \text{loc})$ such that $\bar{\partial}G = \theta = \bar{\partial}F$ and

$$\|G\|_p^2 = \int_{X \setminus \Sigma} |G|_{h_p}^2 \omega \leq \frac{1}{p\varepsilon} \int_{X \setminus \Sigma} |\theta|_{h_p}^2 \omega.$$

Since $|\bar{\partial}\chi_p|^2 \leq \|\bar{\partial}\chi\|^2 \rho_j(x)^{-1} r_p^{-2}$, where $\|\bar{\partial}\chi\|$ denotes the maximum of $|\bar{\partial}\chi|$, we get by (42),

$$\int_{X \setminus \Sigma} |\theta|_{h_p}^2 \omega = \int_{B(x, 2r_p)} |\bar{\partial}\chi_p|^2 e^{-2p\tilde{\varphi}_j} \omega \leq \frac{\pi \|\bar{\partial}\chi\|^2}{2\lambda_x p r_p^2} \frac{M_j(x, 2r_p)}{\rho_j(x)} \exp(2^{\alpha_j+4} A_j p r_p^3 |x|^{-\alpha_j}).$$

Thus

$$(44) \quad \|G\|_p^2 \leq \frac{1}{p\varepsilon} \frac{\pi \|\bar{\partial}\chi\|^2}{2\lambda_x} \frac{1}{p r_p^2} \frac{M_j(x, 2r_p)}{\rho_j(x)} \exp(2^{\alpha_j+4} A_j p r_p^3 |x|^{-\alpha_j}).$$

Since $\bar{\partial}G = \bar{\partial}F = 0$ on $B(x, r_p)$, G is holomorphic on $B(x, r_p)$. Hence the estimate (37) applies to G on $B(x, r_p)$ and gives

$$|G(x)|_{h_p}^2 \leq \|G\|_p^2 \frac{p\lambda_x}{E(r_p \sqrt{p\lambda_x})} \frac{\exp(2^{\alpha_j+1} A_j p r_p^3 |x|^{-\alpha_j})}{m_j(x, r_p)}.$$

Using (44) we obtain

$$|G(x)|_{h_p}^2 \leq \rho_j(x)^{-1} \frac{\pi \|\bar{\partial}\chi\|^2}{2\varepsilon E(r_p \sqrt{p\lambda_x})} \frac{1}{p r_p^2} \frac{M_j(x, 2r_p)}{m_j(x, r_p)} \exp(2^{\alpha_j+5} A_j p r_p^3 |x|^{-\alpha_j}).$$

If $r_p \sqrt{p} \geq 1$ then $E(r_p \sqrt{p\lambda_x}) \geq E(\sqrt{\pi\varepsilon C_0})$ by (33). So

$$(45) \quad |G(x)|_{h_p}^2 \leq \rho_j(x)^{-1} \frac{C'_5}{p r_p^2} \frac{M_j(x, 2r_p)}{m_j(x, r_p)} \exp(2^{\alpha_j+5} A_j p r_p^3 |x|^{-\alpha_j}),$$

with a constant $C'_5 > 0$.

Set $S = F - G \in H^0(X \setminus \Sigma, L^p)$, as $\bar{\partial}S = \bar{\partial}F - \bar{\partial}G = 0$. By (43) and (44) we have

$$\|S\|_p^2 \leq (\|F\|_p + \|G\|_p)^2 \leq \frac{\pi}{2p\lambda_x} \frac{M_j(x, 2r_p)}{\rho_j(x)} \exp(2^{\alpha_j+4} A_j p r_p^3 |x|^{-\alpha_j}) \left(1 + \frac{\|\bar{\partial}\chi\|}{r_p \sqrt{p\varepsilon}}\right)^2.$$

Moreover, if

$$Q(x, r_p) := \frac{\sqrt{C'_5}}{r_p \sqrt{p}} \left(\frac{M_j(x, 2r_p)}{m_j(x, r_p)} \right)^{1/2} \exp(2^{\alpha_j+4} A_j p r_p^3 |x|^{-\alpha_j}) < 1,$$

then using (45) it follows that

$$|S(x)|_{h_p}^2 \geq (|F(x)|_{h_p} - |G(x)|_{h_p})^2 \geq \rho_j(x)^{-1} (1 - Q(x, r_p))^2.$$

Therefore

$$P_p(x) \geq \frac{|S(x)|_{h_p}^2}{\|S\|_p^2} \geq p \frac{c_1(L, h)_x}{\omega_x} \frac{\rho_j(x)}{M_j(x, 2r_p)} \frac{(1 - Q(x, r_p))^2}{\left(1 + \frac{\|\bar{\partial}\chi\|}{r_p\sqrt{p\varepsilon}}\right)^2 \exp(2^{\alpha_j+4} A_j p r_p^3 |x|^{-\alpha_j})}.$$

If $r_p < c_0|x|^{\beta_j}/(2^{\beta_j+2}A'_j)$ and $pr_p^3 < |x|^{\alpha_j}$ then by (31) and (38),

$$Q(x, r_p) \leq \frac{\sqrt{C'_5}}{r_p\sqrt{p}} (1 + C'_1 r_p |x|^{-\beta_j})^{1/2} (1 + C'_3 p r_p^3 |x|^{-\alpha_j}) \leq \frac{C'_6}{r_p\sqrt{p}},$$

for some constant $C'_6 > 1$. We may assume that $C'_6 \geq \|\bar{\partial}\chi\|/\sqrt{\varepsilon}$. Applying this estimate on $Q(x, r_p)$ together with (31) and (38) to the above lower bound on $P_p(x)$ yields

$$(46) \quad P_p(x) \geq p \frac{c_1(L, h)_x}{\omega_x} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{C'_6}{r_p\sqrt{p}}\right)^2}{(1 + C'_1 r_p |x|^{-\beta_j})(1 + C'_3 p r_p^3 |x|^{-\alpha_j}) \left(1 + \frac{C'_6}{r_p\sqrt{p}}\right)^2},$$

if $p > B/\varepsilon$, $0 < r_p < |x|/4$, $r_p\sqrt{p} > C'_6$, $r_p < c_0|x|^{\beta_j}/(2^{\beta_j+2}A'_j)$, $pr_p^3 < |x|^{\alpha_j}$.

We again let $r_p = p^{-a}$, so $r_p\sqrt{p} = p^{1/2-a}$, $pr_p^3 = p^{1-3a}$. Then (46) implies the following:

If $1/3 < a < 1/2$, $p > B/\varepsilon$, $p^{1/2-a} > C'_6$, $p^{-a} < |x|/4$, $p^{-a} < c_0|x|^{\beta_j}/(2^{\beta_j+2}A'_j)$, $p^{1-3a} < |x|^{\alpha_j}$, then

$$(47) \quad P_p(x) \geq p \frac{c_1(L, h)_x}{\omega_x} \frac{\left(1 - C'_6 p^{a-1/2}\right)^2}{(1 + C'_1 p^{-a} |x|^{-\beta_j})(1 + C'_3 p^{1-3a} |x|^{-\alpha_j}) \left(1 + C'_6 p^{a-1/2}\right)^2}.$$

Taking $a = 3/8$ we conclude that there exists a constant $C'_7 > 0$ such that if

$$p > C'_7 \max\{|x|^{-8/3}, |x|^{-8\beta_j/3}, |x|^{-8\alpha_j}\} = C'_7 |x|^{-\delta_j}$$

then

$$(48) \quad \frac{P_p(x)}{p} \frac{\omega_x}{c_1(L, h)_x} \geq 1 - C'_7 \left(p^{-3/8} |x|^{-\beta_j} + p^{-1/8} |x|^{-\alpha_j}\right).$$

This concludes the proof of Theorem 1.1. □

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Here $L = K_X$. The proof is analogous to the proof of Theorem 1.1, with the only difference that we apply Theorem 2.2 instead of Theorem 2.1 in order to solve the $\bar{\partial}$ -equation in Step 3. For the leading term of the expansion observe that $c_1(K_Y, h^{K_Y}) = (-R_\omega/2\pi)\omega$ by (25). □

Proof of Corollary 1.3. Let C_j be the constant from Theorem 1.1. Then $\text{dist}(x, x_j) > (C_j/p)^{\eta/\delta_j} \geq (C_j/p)^{1/\delta_j}$. Hence by Theorem 1.1, using that $\alpha_j/\delta_j \leq 1/8$ and $\beta_j/\delta_j \leq 3/8$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{P_p(x)}{p} \frac{\omega_x}{c_1(L, h)_x} - 1 \right| &\leq C_j \left(p^{-1/8} \text{dist}(x, x_j)^{-\alpha_j} + p^{-3/8} \text{dist}(x, x_j)^{-\beta_j} \right) \\ &\leq C_j \left(p^{-1/8} (p/C_j)^{\eta\alpha_j/\delta_j} + p^{-3/8} (p/C_j)^{\eta\beta_j/\delta_j} \right) \\ &\leq C_j \left(p^{-(1-\eta)/8} + p^{-3(1-\eta)/8} \right) \leq 2C_j p^{-(1-\eta)/8}. \end{aligned}$$

□

We give now a semi-global version of Theorem 1.1. Let $K \subset X$ be a compact set and let $\Sigma \cap K = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$. Fix a constant $R_0 > 0$ with the property that every point $x \in K$ has a coordinate neighbourhood U_x centered at x such that the coordinate disc $B(x, 2R_0) \Subset U_x$ and

$$\text{dist}(B(x_j, 2R_0), \Sigma \setminus \{x_j\}) \geq R_0, \quad 1 \leq j \leq m.$$

Define

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &:= \max\{\alpha_j : 1 \leq j \leq m\}, \quad A := \max\{A_j : 1 \leq j \leq m\}, \\ \beta &:= \max\{\beta_j : 1 \leq j \leq m\}, \quad A' := \max\{A'_j : 1 \leq j \leq m\}. \end{aligned}$$

where α_j, A_j and β_j, A'_j are as in (10), respectively (12). We have the following:

Theorem 3.1. *Let $(X, \Sigma, \omega, L, h)$ verify assumptions (A)-(C), and let $K \subset X$ be a compact set with $\Sigma \cap K = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$. Assume that h, ω satisfy (10), respectively (12). There exists a constant $C = C(K, \Sigma, \omega, L, h) > 1$ such that if $x \in K \setminus \Sigma$ and $p > C \text{dist}(x, \Sigma)^{-\delta}$, where $\delta = \max\{8/3, 8\beta/3, 8\alpha\}$, then*

$$\left| \frac{P_p(x)}{p} \frac{\omega_x}{c_1(L, h)_x} - 1 \right| \leq C \left(p^{-1/8} \text{dist}(x, \Sigma)^{-\alpha} + p^{-3/8} \text{dist}(x, \Sigma)^{-\beta} \right).$$

Proof. Let

$$K' := K \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^m B(x_j, R_j).$$

There exist a positive number $r_0 < R_0$ and points $y_j \in K'$, $1 \leq j \leq m'$, such that $K' \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^{m'} B(y_j, r_0)$ and

$$(49) \quad \text{dist}(B(y_j, 2r_0), \Sigma) \geq r_0, \quad 1 \leq j \leq m'.$$

We have to estimate $P_p(x)$ for $x \in B(y_j, r_0)$. Note that h is of class \mathcal{C}^3 and ω is of class \mathcal{C}^2 in a neighbourhood of $\overline{B}(y_j, 2r_0)$. As in (11) we write $\omega(z) = \rho_j(z) dm(z)$, where $\rho_j \geq c'_0$ on $B(y_j, 2r_0)$, $1 \leq j \leq m'$, with some constant $c'_0 > 0$. If $M_j(x, r)$ and $m_j(x, r)$ are defined as in Step 1 of the proof of Theorem 1.1, we have that (31) holds for $r < r_0/2$ with $\beta_j = 0$ and some constant $C'_1 > 0$. Next, we can choose a holomorphic frame e_x of L on $B(x, r_0) \subset B(y_j, 2r_0)$ for which the corresponding weight $\tilde{\varphi}_j$ of h verifies (34) and

$$\max\{|\tilde{\psi}_j(z)| : z \in B(x, r)\} \leq C'_8 r^3, \quad r < r_0,$$

with some constant $C'_8 > 0$. Moreover, $\lambda_x \geq \pi \varepsilon c'_0$.

Proceeding as in Step 2 and Step 3 of the previous proof, we show that there exist $p_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ and a constant $C'_9 > 0$, such that if $1/3 < a < 1/2$, $p > p_0$, and $p^{1/2-a} > C'_9$, then

$$(50) \quad \begin{aligned} P_p(x) &\leq p \frac{c_1(L, h)_x}{\omega_x} \left(1 + C'_9 (e^{-2\pi \varepsilon c'_0 p^{1-2a}} + p^{-a} + p^{1-3a}) \right), \\ P_p(x) &\geq p \frac{c_1(L, h)_x}{\omega_x} \left(1 - C'_9 (p^{a-1/2} + p^{-a} + p^{1-3a}) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Choosing $a = 3/8$ in (50) we see that there exists $p'_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that if $p > p'_0$ then

$$\left| \frac{P_p(x)}{p} \frac{\omega_x}{c_1(L, h)_x} - 1 \right| \leq 3C'_9 p^{-1/8}.$$

Together with Theorem 1.1, this completes the proof of Theorem 3.1. \square

4. APPLICATIONS

In this section we examine some situations when the parameters α and β can be explicitly calculated. We consider metrics with logarithmic singularities and hyperbolic metrics with parabolic singularities (cusps) or conical singularities.

4.1. Metrics with logarithmic singularities. Let X be a Riemann surface and $\Sigma \subset X$ be a discrete closed subset. Let ω be a Hermitian metric of class \mathcal{C}^2 on X . Let (L, h) be a holomorphic line bundle on X with singular metric h , see [D2], [MM1, p. 97]. We assume that h is smooth on $X \setminus \Sigma$ and has weights with logarithmic singularities at Σ , that is, in (9) we have $\varphi_j(z) = \nu_j \log |z| + \psi_j(z)$, with $\nu_j \geq 0$ and $\psi_j \in \mathcal{C}^3(B(x_j, 2R_j))$, where $\varphi_j(z) = -\log |e_j|_h$ is a local weight around x_j .

In this situation we have $\alpha = \beta = 0$, so from Theorem 1.1 we obtain immediately the following.

Corollary 4.1. *Let X be a Riemann surface and $\Sigma \subset X$ be a discrete closed subset. Let ω be a Kähler metric of class \mathcal{C}^2 on X such $\text{Ric}_\omega \geq -2\pi B\omega$, for some $B > 0$. Let (L, h) be a holomorphic line bundle on X , where h has weights with logarithmic singularities at Σ , it is smooth on $X \setminus \Sigma$ and $c_1(L, h) \geq 2\varepsilon\omega$ holds in the sense of currents on X , for some $\varepsilon > 0$. Let $P_p(x)$ be the Bergman kernel function of $H_{(2)}^0(X, L^p)$. Then for any $x_j \in \Sigma$, and any compact set $K \subset X$ with $K \cap \Sigma = \{x_j\}$ there exists $C_j > 0$ such that*

$$(51) \quad \left| \frac{P_p(x)}{p} \frac{\omega_x}{c_1(L, h)_x} - 1 \right| \leq C_j p^{-1/8}, \text{ for } p > C_j \text{dist}(z, x_j)^{-8/3}.$$

Note that on a compact Riemann surface the Ricci curvature is automatically bounded below. Given a compact Riemann surface, a line bundle (L, h_0) with smooth metric of positive curvature and a finite set $\Sigma \subset X$, we can always construct a singular Hermitian metric h with the properties of Corollary 4.1. We can take $h = h_0 \exp(-\varepsilon\psi)$, where $\varepsilon > 0$ is small enough and ψ a smooth function on $X \setminus \Sigma$ with $\psi(z) = \log |z - x_j|$ in a neighbourhood of $x_j \in \Sigma$.

Consider a non-compact Riemann surface X endowed with a Kähler metric of class \mathcal{C}^2 on X such $\text{Ric}_\omega \geq -2\pi B\omega$, for some $B > 0$. One can consider, for example, a hyperbolic

domain in \mathbb{P}^1 endowed with the Poincaré metric, or a domain in \mathbb{C} endowed with the Euclidean metric. Recall that a hyperbolic domain $X \subset \mathbb{P}^1$ is a domain such that $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus X$ contains at least three points. Since X is Stein, X admits a strictly plurisubharmonic exhaustion function φ . Let $\Sigma \subset X$ be a discrete closed subset. The metric $\exp(-\chi(\varphi) - \psi)$ on the trivial bundle $L = X \times \mathbb{C}$ satisfies the conditions of Corollary 4.1 for some convex increasing function $\chi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and ψ is as above.

Remark 4.2. In terms of the Nadel multiplier ideal sheaves (see e.g. [MM1, Definition 2.3.1]), we deal in Corollary 4.1 with a singular metric h on L with $c_1(L, h) \geq 2\varepsilon\omega$ such that the zero variety of the multiplier ideal sheaves $\mathcal{I}(h)$ of h equals Σ . We have $H_{(2)}^0(X, L^p) = H^0(X, \mathcal{O}(L^p) \otimes \mathcal{I}(h^p))$, the space of global sections of the sheaf $\mathcal{O}(L^p) \otimes \mathcal{I}(h^p)$. By [HsM, Theorem 1.8], if X is compact, the Bergman kernel function $P_p(x)$ of $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}(L^p) \otimes \mathcal{I}(h^p))$ has the full asymptotic (3) on compact sets of $X \setminus \Sigma$.

4.2. Poincaré metric on the punctured disc. Let us consider $X = \mathbb{D}$ and $\Sigma = \{0\}$. We endow the punctured disc $Y := \mathbb{D}^* = \mathbb{D} \setminus \{0\}$ with the Poincaré metric $ds^2 = (|z| \log |z|^2)^{-2} |dz|^2$, that is,

$$(52) \quad \omega = \frac{i}{2} \frac{dz \wedge d\bar{z}}{|z|^2 (\log |z|^2)^2}.$$

This is a complete Kähler metric with Gauss curvature $R_\omega = -4$, or equivalently, $\text{Ric}_\omega = -4\omega$ (see (25)). The metric ω fulfills condition (B').

Lemma 4.3. *We have $\alpha = \beta = 3$.*

Proof. We use (16), (9), (10) and (11), (12). We have $\varphi(z) = -\log |z| - \log |\log |z|^2| - \frac{1}{2} \log 2$, hence $\psi(z) = -\log |\log(x^2 + y^2)| - \frac{1}{2} \log 2$, with $z = x + iy$. By explicitly calculating $\partial_x^3 \psi$ and $\partial_x^2 \partial_y \psi$ we obtain that for any $r \in (0, 1)$ there exists a constant $C = C_r$ such that $|\partial_x^3 \psi(z)| \leq C|z|^{-3}$, $|\partial_x^2 \partial_y \psi(z)| \leq C|z|^{-3}$ for $|z| \leq r$. By symmetry we obtain the same estimates for $\partial_y^3 \psi$, $\partial_x \partial_y^2 \psi$. Thus $\alpha = 3$.

We have $\rho(z) = (|z| \log |z|^2)^{-2}$. By direct calculation we obtain $|\partial_z \rho(z)| \leq |z|^{-3}$ and by symmetry the same estimate for $|\partial_{\bar{z}} \rho(z)|$. Thus $\beta = 3$. \square

Corollary 4.4. *Let $P_p(x)$ be the Bergman kernel function of $H_{(2)}^0(\mathbb{D}^*, K_{\mathbb{D}^*}^p)$. Let $r \in (0, 1)$. Then there exists $C = C(r) > 1$ such that if $0 < |x| \leq r$ and $p > C|x|^{-24}$ we have*

$$(53) \quad \left| \frac{P_p(x)}{p} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right| \leq Cp^{-1/8} |x|^{-3}.$$

An explicit expression of the Bergman kernel on the punctured unit disc was derived in [AMM]. Modifying slightly [AMM, Proposition 3.3] we can show that

$$(54) \quad P_p(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} p - \frac{4}{\pi} + O(e^{-cp}), \quad p \rightarrow \infty,$$

outside a fixed neighbourhood of the origin (or more generally, outside a shrinking neighbourhood [AMM, (3.9)]). Note that in [AMM] the metric (52) is normalized such that its Gauss curvature equals -2 and one works with a line bundle L satisfying $2\pi c_1(L, h) = \omega$, hence the first two coefficients of the expansion differ from those in [AMM] (see also

Remark 4.8). Corollary 4.4 is concerned with the behavior of the Bergman kernel inside a neighbourhood of the origin.

4.3. Hyperbolic metrics with parabolic singularities. We consider the Riemann sphere $\mathbb{P}^1 = \mathbb{C} \cup \infty$ with $m \geq 3$ marked points $\Sigma = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$. By using a Möbius map we can assume that $x_m = \infty$. Let $Y = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \Sigma$. By the uniformization theorem, Y is the quotient \mathbb{H}/Γ , where \mathbb{H} is the upper half-plane, and $\Gamma \subset \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ is a finitely generated torsion-free Fuchsian group acting on \mathbb{H} by linear fractional transformations. The Poincaré metric on \mathbb{H} descends to Y and gives a complete Kähler metric ds^2 of constant curvature -1 . By [TZ1, Lemma 2] the metric ds^2 has the form $ds^2 = e^\varphi |dz|^2$, where φ is a smooth function on Y verifying $\varphi_{z\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} e^\varphi$ and

$$(55) \quad \varphi(z) = \begin{cases} -2 \log |z - x_j| - 2 \log |\log |z - x_j|| + O(1), & \text{as } z \rightarrow x_j, \ 1 \leq j \leq m-1, \\ -2 \log |z| - 2 \log |\log |z|| + O(1), & \text{as } z \rightarrow x_m = \infty. \end{cases}$$

Lemma 4.5. *For each $j = 1, \dots, m$, we have $\alpha_j = \beta_j = 3$.*

Proof. Since the curvature is constant -1 we have $\varphi_{z\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} e^\varphi = \rho$. Without loss of generality we may assume $j = 1$ and $x_1 = 0$. Near $z_1 = 0$, we have

$$\varphi(z) = -2 \log |z| - 2 \log |\log |z|| + O(1).$$

By [TZ1, Lemma 2], there exist $C > 0$ such that near 0 we have

$$(56) \quad |\varphi_z| \leq \frac{C}{|z|}.$$

In the rest of the proof we will denote by C a constant may change from line to line. By [TZ1, Lemma 2], see also [TZ1, (1.7), (1.8)], there exists c_1, \dots, c_{m-1} , such that

$$(57) \quad \varphi_{zz} - \frac{1}{2} \varphi_z^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \left(\frac{1}{2(z - x_i)^2} + \frac{c_i}{z - x_i} \right),$$

(the right hand side is actually the Schwarzian derivative of the inverse of the projection $\mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}/\Gamma = Y$ and c_1, \dots, c_{m-1} are called accessory parameters). By (56), (57),

$$|\varphi_{zz}| \leq \frac{C}{|z|^2} \text{ near } z_1 = 0,$$

and

$$\varphi_{zzz} = \varphi_z \varphi_{zz} - \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \left(\frac{1}{2(z - x_i)^3} + \frac{c_i}{(z - x_i)^2} \right)$$

Hence

$$|\varphi_{zzz}| \leq \frac{C}{|z|^3} \text{ near } z_1 = 0.$$

Now $\rho_z = \varphi_{z\bar{z}\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} \varphi_z \varphi_{z\bar{z}}$, thus

$$|\rho_z| = |\varphi_{z\bar{z}\bar{z}}| \leq \frac{C}{|z|^3} \text{ near } z_1 = 0.$$

Further, $\psi = \varphi + 2 \log |z|$, hence $\psi_z = \varphi_z + z^{-1}$ and $\psi_{zzz} = \varphi_{zzz} + 2z^{-3}$, $\psi_{zz\bar{z}} = \varphi_{zz\bar{z}}$. We deduce that $\alpha_1 = \beta_1 = 3$. \square

Corollary 4.6. *Let $Y := \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \Sigma$ with $\Sigma = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$, $m \geq 3$, be endowed with the induced Poincaré metric of constant curvature -1 . Let $P_p(x)$ be the Bergman kernel function of $H_{(2)}^0(Y, K_Y^p)$. Then for any $j = 1, \dots, m$, and any compact set $K \subset \mathbb{P}^1$ with $K \cap \Sigma = \{x_j\}$ there exists $C_j > 0$ such that*

$$(58) \quad \left| \frac{2\pi P_p(x)}{p} - 1 \right| \leq C_j p^{-1/8} \text{dist}(x, x_j)^{-3}, \text{ for } p > C_j \text{dist}(x, x_j)^{-24}.$$

Note that the space $H_{(2)}^0(Y, K_Y^p)$ is the space of cusp form of weight $2p$ on Y , so $P_p(x)$ is the Bergman kernel of the cusp forms.

Let us now point out the interpretation of Corollaries 4.4 and 4.6 in terms of classical Bergman kernels for function spaces. Let us consider a general hyperbolic domain $Y \subset \mathbb{C}$, i. e. $\mathbb{C} \setminus Y$ contains at least two points. As above, Y admits an induced Poincaré metric $ds^2 = \rho(z)|dz|^2$ of constant curvature -1 . For $p \in \mathbb{N}$ we define the Petersson scalar product

$$(59) \quad \langle f, g \rangle_p := \int_D f(z) \overline{g(z)} \rho^{1-p}(z) dm(z),$$

on the space $L_p^2(Y) := \{f : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ measurable} : \|f\|_p^2 = \langle f, f \rangle_p < \infty\}$, see e. g. [Kra, p. 88], where $dm(z) = \frac{i}{2} dz \wedge d\bar{z}$ is the Euclidean volume form. Set

$$\mathcal{A}_p^2(Y) := \{f \in L_p^2(Y) : f \text{ holomorphic}\},$$

which is a closed subspace of $L_p^2(Y)$. Denote by $\Pi_p : L_p^2(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_p^2(Y)$ the orthogonal projection and by $\Pi_p(\cdot, \cdot)$ its reproducing kernel. If $\{f_j\}$ is an orthonormal basis of $(\mathcal{A}_p^2(Y), \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ then $\Pi_p(z, w) = \sum_j f_j(z) \overline{f_j(w)}$. The restriction on the diagonal $z \mapsto \Pi_p(z) := \sum_j |f_j(z)|^2$ is the Bergman kernel function for the Petersson scalar product. Note that any element $S \in H_{(2)}^0(Y, K_Y^p)$ is of the form $S = f(dz)^{\otimes p}$, where $f \in \mathcal{O}(Y)$. Let $S' = f'(dz)^{\otimes p}$ be a further element of $H_{(2)}^0(Y, K_Y^p)$. By (23),

$$\langle S, S' \rangle_\omega = f \overline{f'} |(dz)^{\otimes p}|_\omega^2 \omega = 2^p f \overline{f'} \rho^{1-p} dm(z),$$

hence $\langle S, S' \rangle = 2^p \langle f, f' \rangle_p$. The map $\mathcal{A}_p^2(Y) \rightarrow H_{(2)}^0(Y, K_Y^p)$, $f \mapsto 2^{-p/2} f(dz)^{\otimes p}$ is an isometry. Therefore

$$(60) \quad P_p(z) = \Pi_p(z) \rho(z)^{-p}, \quad z \in Y.$$

By Corollary 4.6 and (60) we obtain:

Corollary 4.7. *Let $Y = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \Sigma$ with $\Sigma = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$, $m \geq 3$, and write $ds^2 = \rho(z)|dz|^2$ for the induced Poincaré metric of constant curvature -1 on Y . Let $\Pi_p(z)$ be the Bergman kernel function associated to the Petersson scalar product (59). Then for any $j = 1, \dots, m$, and any compact set $K \subset \mathbb{P}^1$ with $K \cap \Sigma = \{x_j\}$ there exists $C_j > 0$ such that*

$$(61) \quad \left| \frac{2\pi \Pi_p(z) \rho(z)^{-p}}{p} - 1 \right| \leq C_j p^{-1/8} \text{dist}(z, x_j)^{-3}, \text{ for } p > C_j \text{dist}(z, x_j)^{-24}.$$

A similar statement can be proved for the Bergman kernel $\Pi_p(z)$ of the Petersson scalar product on \mathbb{D}^* , by using Corollary 4.4. For the explicit formula of the Bergman kernel $\Pi_p(z)$ for \mathbb{D}^* see [EP, §5].

Remark 4.8. Let $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^1$ be an arbitrary hyperbolic domain endowed with the induced Poincaré metric of constant Gauss curvature -1 . Let $P_p(x)$ be the Bergman kernel function of $H_{(2)}^0(Y, K_Y^p)$. By [MM1, Theorem 6.1.1], [MM2, Theorem 3.11], $P_p(x)$ has a full asymptotic expansion (3) on compact sets of Y . Actually, by [AMM, Corollary 2.4] the expansion reads

$$(62) \quad P_p(x) = \frac{p}{2\pi} - \frac{1}{4\pi} + O(p^{-\infty}), \quad p \rightarrow \infty.$$

Indeed, $b_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi}$ by (25). The Gauss curvature of $c_1(K_Y, h^{K_Y})$ being -2π , the scalar curvature of $c_1(K_Y, h^{K_Y})$ is $r^Y = -4\pi$ by (28). Hence $b_1 = -\frac{1}{4\pi}$. All other coefficients vanish by [AMM, Corollary 2.4], so the remainder is $O(p^{-\infty})$.

If $Y = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \Sigma$ with $\Sigma = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$, $m \geq 3$, we refer to [AMM] for a weighted estimate near the punctures for the global Bergman kernel compared to the Bergman kernel of the punctured disc.

4.4. Hyperbolic metrics with conical singularities. We consider again the Riemann sphere $\mathbb{P}^1 = \mathbb{C} \cup \infty$ with $m \geq 3$ marked points $\Sigma = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$. By using a Möbius map we can assume that $x_m = \infty$. Suppose that a_j , $1 \leq j \leq m$, are real numbers such that

$$(63) \quad a_j < 1, \quad \sum_{j=1}^m a_j > 2.$$

Then

$$Y := \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{x_1, \dots, x_m\} = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{x_1, \dots, x_{m-1}\}$$

admits a unique Kähler metric of constant curvature -1 , which on \mathbb{P}^1 is with conical singularities of order a_j (or angle $2\pi(1 - a_j)$) at x_j , $1 \leq j \leq m$ (see [TZ2, Sect. 2] and references therein). This metric has the form $ds^2 = e^\varphi |dz|^2$, where φ is a smooth function on Y verifying

$$(64) \quad \varphi_{z\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} e^\varphi, \quad \varphi(z) = \begin{cases} -2a_j \log |z - x_j| + O(1), & \text{as } z \rightarrow x_j, \ 1 \leq j \leq m-1, \\ -2(2 - a_m) \log |z| + O(1), & \text{as } z \rightarrow x_m = \infty. \end{cases}$$

Lemma 4.9. *For each $j = 1, \dots, m$, we have $\alpha_j = \beta_j = 1 + 2a_j$.*

Proof. Since the curvature is constant -1 we have $\varphi_{z\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} e^\varphi = \rho$. Without loss of generality we may assume $j = 1$ and $x_1 = 0$. By [TZ2, Lemma 2 and (9)], we have

$$(65) \quad e^\varphi = \frac{4|w'|}{(1 - |w|^2)^2}, \quad \text{with } w(z) = z^{1-a_1} g(z), \ g \text{ holomorphic near } x_1 = 0, \ g(0) \neq 0.$$

The function w is a multi-valued meromorphic function on \mathbb{P}^1 with ramification points at $\{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$, and it becomes single-valued on the universal cover of Y .

Let us consider the function $F(z) = (1 - a_1)g(z) + zg'(z)$, holomorphic near 0, $F(0) = (1 - a_1)g(0) \neq 0$. By (65),

$$\varphi(z) = -2a_1 \log |z| + \psi(z) + \log 4, \text{ where } \psi(z) = \log |F(z)|^2 - 2 \log(1 - |w|^2).$$

Let us denote $\tilde{\psi}(z) = -\log(1 - |w|^2)$. We have $\psi_z = (F'/F) + 2\tilde{\psi}_z$, with (F'/F) holomorphic near 0. We have thus to estimate only the derivatives of $\tilde{\psi}$. By a direct computation we obtain

$$\tilde{\psi}_{zzz} = \frac{2(w'\bar{w})^3}{(1 - |w|^2)^3} + \frac{3w'w''\bar{w}^2}{(1 - |w|^2)^2} + \frac{w'''\bar{w}}{(1 - |w|^2)}.$$

Taking into account (65), there exists $C > 0$ such that near 0 we have

$$(66) \quad |w| \leq C|z|^{1-a_1}, \quad |w'| \leq C|z|^{-a_1}, \quad |w''| \leq C|z|^{-1-a_1}, \quad |w'''| \leq C|z|^{-2-a_1}.$$

By (65) and (66) we infer that near 0

$$|\tilde{\psi}_{zzz}| \leq C(|z|^{6-3a_1} + |z|^{1-4a_1} + |z|^{-1-2a_1}) \leq C|z|^{-1-2a_1}.$$

We have used here that $a_1 < 1$. The previous estimate implies

$$(67) \quad |\psi_{zzz}| \leq C|z|^{-1-2a_1}.$$

We estimate now ρ_z and $\psi_{zz\bar{z}}$ simultaneously. We have $\varphi_{z\bar{z}} = \psi_{z\bar{z}} = 2\tilde{\psi}_{z\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2}e^\varphi = \rho$ so $\rho_z = \psi_{zz\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2}e^\varphi\varphi_z$. On the other hand, $\varphi_z = -\frac{a_1}{z} + \frac{F'}{F} + 2\tilde{\psi}_z$, where $\tilde{\psi}_z = \frac{w'\bar{w}}{1-|w|^2}$, so $|\tilde{\psi}_z| \leq C|z|^{1-2a_1}$. We deduce that $|\varphi_z| \leq C|z|^{-1}$. Since $e^\varphi \leq C|z|^{-2a_1}$ we deduce

$$(68) \quad |\rho_z| = |\psi_{zz\bar{z}}| \leq C|z|^{-1-2a_1}.$$

By symmetry, we obtain similar estimates as (67), (68) for $\psi_{\bar{z}\bar{z}z}$ and $\rho_{\bar{z}}$, $\psi_{z\bar{z}\bar{z}}$, which shows that $\alpha_1 = \beta_1 = 1 + 2a_1$. \square

The associated $(1, 1)$ -form to ds^2 is $\omega = \frac{i}{2}e^\varphi dz \wedge d\bar{z}$, thus

$$\text{Ric}_\omega = -i\partial\bar{\partial} \log \frac{e^\varphi}{2} = -i\varphi_{z\bar{z}} dz \wedge d\bar{z} = -\omega.$$

Note that ω induces a Hermitian metric h_ω on $K_Y = K_{\mathbb{P}^1}|_Y = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-2)|_Y$ with curvature

$$c_1(K_Y, h_\omega) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \text{Ric}_\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \omega.$$

In the chart \mathbb{C} the metric h_ω has weight $\varphi_0 = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{e^\varphi}{2} = \frac{\varphi}{2} - \frac{\log 2}{2}$. Letting $z = 1/\zeta$ we obtain in coordinate ζ near $x_m = \infty$ that

$$ds^2 = e^{\varphi(1/\zeta)} \frac{|d\zeta|^2}{|\zeta|^4} = e^{\varphi'(\zeta)} |d\zeta|^2, \quad \varphi'(\zeta) = \varphi(1/\zeta) - 4 \log |\zeta| = -2a_m \log |\zeta| + O(1) \text{ as } \zeta \rightarrow 0.$$

As before, in this chart the weight of h_ω is $\varphi_1 = \frac{\varphi'}{2} - \frac{\log 2}{2}$. It follows that h_ω extends to a singular Hermitian metric on $K_{\mathbb{P}^1}$ which does not have positive curvature measure since a_j cannot be all ≤ 0 .

Note that $\omega \geq c\Omega$ for some positive metric Ω on \mathbb{P}^1 if and only if $a_j \geq 0$ for all $1 \leq j \leq m$. We conclude that $(\mathbb{P}^1, \Sigma, \omega, K_{\mathbb{P}^1}, h_\omega)$ verify assumptions (A)-(C) if and only if $a_j \geq 0$, $1 \leq j \leq m$, hence Theorem 1.1 applies in this case.

Corollary 4.10. *Let $Y := \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \Sigma$ with $\Sigma = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$, $m \geq 3$, be endowed with the Kähler metric ω of constant curvature -1 and conical singularities of order $a_j \in [0, 1)$ at x_j , cf. (63), (64). Let P_p be the Bergman kernel function of $H_{(2)}^0(Y, K_Y^p)$ associated to ω and h_ω . Then for any $j = 1, \dots, m$, and any compact set $K \subset \mathbb{P}^1$ with $K \cap \Sigma = \{x_j\}$ there exists $C_j > 0$ such that for $p > C_j \operatorname{dist}(x, x_j)^{-8(1+2a_j)}$*

$$(69) \quad \left| \frac{2\pi P_p(x)}{p} - 1 \right| \leq C_j p^{-1/8} \operatorname{dist}(x, x_j)^{-(1+2a_j)}.$$

5. RIEMANN SPHERE WITH TWO CONICAL SINGULARITIES

5.1. Metrics with conical singularities. We take the line bundle $L = \mathcal{O}(1)$ on the projective space \mathbb{P}^1 , endowed with the Hermitian metric h_a given by the logarithmically homogeneous plurisubharmonic function on \mathbb{C}^2 ,

$$(70) \quad \varphi_a(t, z) = \frac{1}{2a} \log(|t|^{2a} + |z|^{2a}), \quad 0 < a \leq 1.$$

Consider the standard embedding $z \in \mathbb{C} \hookrightarrow [1 : z] \in \mathbb{P}^1$. Then $\omega_a := c_1(L, h_a)$ is given by

$$(71) \quad \omega_a|_{\mathbb{C}} = dd^c \varphi_a(1, z) = i \frac{a}{2\pi |z|^{2(1-a)} (1 + |z|^{2a})^2} dz \wedge d\bar{z},$$

and is the Kähler form associated to the metric

$$ds^2 = \frac{a}{\pi |z|^{2(1-a)} (1 + |z|^{2a})^2} |dz|^2$$

on \mathbb{P}^1 with conical singularities of order a (or angle $2\pi(1-a)$) at 0 and ∞ . This surface is sometimes also called american football or spindle. Thus ω_a is polarized by (L, h_a) . Moreover, $\int_{\mathbb{P}^1} \omega_a = 1$ and

$$\operatorname{Ric}_{\omega_a} = -i \partial \bar{\partial} \log \frac{a}{2\pi |z|^{2(1-a)} (1 + |z|^{2a})^2} = 4\pi a \omega_a + 2\pi(1-a)(\delta(0) + \delta(\infty))$$

in the sense of currents on \mathbb{P}^1 , where $\delta(0) = \frac{i}{2} \delta_0 dz \wedge d\bar{z}$ and δ_0 is the Dirac measure at 0. So ω_a has constant Gauss curvature on \mathbb{C}^* (and also on \mathbb{P}^1 , in the sense of distributions),

$$R_{\omega_a} = \frac{\operatorname{Ric}_{\omega_a}}{\omega_a} = 4\pi a.$$

Let us define the function ψ on \mathbb{P}^1 ,

$$(72) \quad \psi([t : z]) = \frac{\nu}{2a} \log \frac{|z|^{2a}}{|t|^{2a} + |z|^{2a}}, \quad \text{where } \nu \in \mathbb{R},$$

and consider on $L^p = \mathcal{O}(p)$ the singular Hermitian metric

$$(73) \quad h_p = e^{-2\psi} h_a^{\otimes p}.$$

We have that

$$(74) \quad c_1(L^p, h_p) = (p - \nu)\omega_a + \nu\delta(0).$$

Let $P_p^{a,\nu}$ be the Bergman kernel of the Hilbert space $H_{(2)}^0(\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, \infty\}, L^p)$ of L^2 -integrable holomorphic sections of L^p relative to the metrics h_p and ω_a . Let $(\cdot, \cdot)_p$ denote the corresponding inner product.

Proposition 5.1. *In the above setting, we have that*

$$(75) \quad P_p(z) := P_p^{a,\nu}(z) = \frac{|z|^{2(j_0-\nu)}}{(1+|z|^{2a})^{\frac{p-\nu}{a}}} \sum_{j=0}^{p-j_0} \frac{|z|^{2j}}{B\left(1+\frac{j+j_0-\nu}{a}, 1+\frac{p-j-j_0}{a}\right)}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C},$$

where B is the Euler Beta function,

$$j_0 = \max\{\lfloor \nu - a \rfloor + 1, 0\} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \nu < a, \\ \lfloor \nu - a \rfloor + 1, & \text{if } \nu \geq a, \end{cases}$$

and $\lfloor x \rfloor$ is the largest integer $\leq x$. Moreover, $P_p(z) = O(|z|^{2(j_0-\nu)})$ for z near 0, and

$$j_0 - \nu = \begin{cases} -\nu, & \text{if } \nu < 0, \\ -\{\nu\}, & \text{if } \nu \geq 0 \text{ and } 0 \leq \{\nu\} < a, \\ 1 - \{\nu\}, & \text{if } \nu \geq 0 \text{ and } a \leq \{\nu\} < 1, \end{cases}$$

where $\{x\} := x - \lfloor x \rfloor$. In particular $0 < P_p(0) < +\infty$ if and only if $\nu \in \mathbb{N}$, in which case $P_p(0) = \frac{p-\nu}{a} + 1$.

Proof. For $0 \leq j \leq p$ we obtain that

$$\|z^j\|_p^2 = \int_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{|z|^{2(j-\nu)}}{(1+|z|^{2a})^{\frac{p-\nu}{a}}} \frac{a}{2\pi|z|^{2(1-a)}(1+|z|^{2a})^2} i dz \wedge d\bar{z} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2a r^{2(j-\nu)+2a-1}}{(1+r^{2a})^{\frac{p-\nu}{a}+2}} dr.$$

Using the substitution $r^{2a} = x/(1-x)$, it follows that

$$(76) \quad \|z^j\|_p^2 = B\left(1+\frac{j-\nu}{a}, 1+\frac{p-j}{a}\right) < \infty \text{ if and only if } j_0 \leq j \leq p.$$

Since $(z^j, z^k)_p = 0$ for $j \neq k$ we conclude that

$$P_p(z) = \sum_{j=j_0}^p \frac{|z^j|_{h_p}^2}{\|z^j\|_p^2},$$

which yields the desired formula for P_p . The remaining assertions are straightforward. \square

Remark 5.2. If $\nu > 0$ the function ψ defined in (72) is quasisubharmonic and has a pole at 0 with Lelong number ν . When $a = 1$ and $0 < \nu < 1$, ω_1 is the Fubini-Study metric on \mathbb{P}^1 , hence it is smooth, and $P_p^{1,\nu}(z) \sim |z|^{-2\nu}$ blows up at 0. So the presence of a logarithmic pole at 0 in the Hermitian metric h_p on L^p makes $P_p(0)$ become infinite. On the other hand, if $\nu = 0$ and $0 < a < 1$ then $P_p^{a,0}(0) \sim p/a$ while $P_p^{a,0}(z) \sim p$ for $z \neq 0$, by Theorem 1.1. So the presence of a conical singularity in ω_a at 0 makes P_p peak at 0. Proposition 5.1 shows that the following ‘‘interference’’ can appear in the presence of both a logarithmic pole at 0 in h_p and a conical singularity at 0 in ω_a : if $a \leq \nu < 1$ then $P_p^{a,\nu}(0) = 0$.

Next we let $|z|^{2a} = \frac{ay}{p}$ and, inspired by [LCCW], we are interested in the limit as $p \rightarrow \infty$ of the scaled Bergman kernel function

$$(77) \quad F_p(y) = F_p^{a,\nu}(y) := \frac{1}{p} P_p^{a,\nu} \left(\left(\frac{ay}{p} \right)^{\frac{1}{2a}} \right), \quad y \geq 0.$$

Recall the definition of the Mittag-Leffler function

$$(78) \quad E_{r,s}(\zeta) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta^j}{\Gamma(rj+s)},$$

where $r > 0$, $s \geq 0$, and Γ is the Euler Gamma function.

Theorem 5.3. *In the above setting we have that*

$$F_p(y) \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} y^{\frac{j_0-\nu}{a}} e^{-y} E_{\frac{1}{a}, 1+\frac{j_0-\nu}{a}}(y^{1/a}) \text{ as } p \rightarrow \infty,$$

locally uniformly for $y \in (0, +\infty)$ (or for $y \in [0, +\infty)$ when $j_0 - \nu \geq 0$).

The theorem gives a scaling asymptotics of the Bergman kernel for z approaching the singularity at 0 (resp. at ∞) as $p \rightarrow \infty$. Namely, if $|z|^{2a} = \frac{ay}{p}$ then

$$(79) \quad P_p(z) \simeq \frac{p}{a} y^{\frac{j_0-\nu}{a}} e^{-y} E_{\frac{1}{a}, 1+\frac{j_0-\nu}{a}}(y^{1/a}) \text{ as } p \rightarrow \infty.$$

In particular, if $\nu = 0$ we obtain that

$$P_p(z) \simeq \frac{p}{a} e^{-y} E_{\frac{1}{a}, 1}(y^{1/a}) \text{ as } p \rightarrow \infty, \text{ and } P_p(0) = \frac{p}{a} + 1.$$

For the proof of Theorem 5.3 we need the following lemmas.

Lemma 5.4. *If $r \geq 0$ and $s \geq 1$ then $\frac{\Gamma(r+s)}{\Gamma(s)} \leq e^{1/12}(r+s)^r$. Moreover, $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\Gamma(r+s)}{\Gamma(s)s^r} = 1$ locally uniformly in $r \geq 0$.*

Proof. By Stirling formula we have for all $x > 0$ that

$$\Gamma(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{x}} \left(\frac{x}{e} \right)^x e^{\mu(x)}, \text{ where } 0 < \mu(x) < \frac{1}{12x}.$$

Thus

$$\frac{\Gamma(r+s)}{\Gamma(s)} = \sqrt{\frac{s}{r+s}} e^{-r} \left(1 + \frac{r}{s} \right)^s (r+s)^r e^{\mu(r+s)-\mu(s)}.$$

Since $s \geq 1$, $\mu(r+s) - \mu(s) < 1/12$. Moreover, $(1 + r/s)^s \leq e^r$, so the inequality in the statement follows. Next

$$\frac{\Gamma(r+s)}{\Gamma(s)s^r} = \sqrt{\frac{s}{r+s}} e^{-r} \left(1 + \frac{r}{s} \right)^s \left(1 + \frac{r}{s} \right)^r e^{\mu(r+s)-\mu(s)} \rightarrow 1$$

as $s \rightarrow \infty$, locally uniformly for $r \geq 0$. □

The next lemma is very simple and we omit its proof.

Lemma 5.5. *Let $f_n(\zeta) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_{n,j} \zeta^j$ be entire functions such that $c_{n,j} \rightarrow d_j$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, for all $j \geq 0$. Assume that there exist $\xi_j > 0$ such that $|c_{n,j}| < \xi_j$ for all n, j , and the function $g(\zeta) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \xi_j \zeta^j$ is entire. Then the function $f(\zeta) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d_j \zeta^j$ is entire and $f_n \rightarrow f$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ locally uniformly on \mathbb{C} .*

Proof of Theorem 5.3. We have

$$\begin{aligned} F_p(y) &= \left(1 + \frac{ay}{p}\right)^{-\frac{p-\nu}{a}} \frac{(ay)^{\frac{j_0-\nu}{a}}}{p^{1+\frac{j_0-\nu}{a}}} \sum_{j=0}^{p-j_0} \frac{\Gamma(2 + \frac{p-\nu}{a}) (ay)^{\frac{j}{a}}}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{j+j_0-\nu}{a}) \Gamma(1 + \frac{p-j-j_0}{a}) p^{\frac{j}{a}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{a} y^{\frac{j_0-\nu}{a}} \left(1 + \frac{ay}{p}\right)^{-\frac{p-\nu}{a}} G_p(y), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$G_p(y) = \sum_{j=0}^{p-j_0} c_{p,j} y^{\frac{j}{a}}, \quad c_{p,j} = \frac{\Gamma(2 + \frac{p-\nu}{a}) a^{1+\frac{j+j_0-\nu}{a}}}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{j+j_0-\nu}{a}) \Gamma(1 + \frac{p-j-j_0}{a}) p^{1+\frac{j+j_0-\nu}{a}}}.$$

By Lemma 5.4 we have that for all p, j ,

$$\frac{\Gamma(2 + \frac{p-\nu}{a}) a^{1+\frac{j+j_0-\nu}{a}}}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{p-j-j_0}{a}) p^{1+\frac{j+j_0-\nu}{a}}} \leq e^{1/12} \left(\left(2 + \frac{p-\nu}{a}\right) \frac{a}{p} \right)^{1+\frac{j+j_0-\nu}{a}} < C^j,$$

for some constant $C > 1$. Moreover, for j fixed,

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\Gamma(2 + \frac{p-\nu}{a}) a^{1+\frac{j+j_0-\nu}{a}}}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{p-j-j_0}{a}) p^{1+\frac{j+j_0-\nu}{a}}} = 1.$$

Hence

$$0 < c_{p,j} < \frac{C^j}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{j+j_0-\nu}{a})}, \quad \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} c_{p,j} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{j+j_0-\nu}{a})}.$$

Now by Lemma 5.5, $f_p(\zeta) := \sum_{j=0}^{p-j_0} c_{p,j} \zeta^j \rightarrow E_{\frac{1}{a}, 1+\frac{j_0-\nu}{a}}(\zeta)$ locally uniformly on \mathbb{C} . So $G_p(y) = f_p(y^{1/a}) \rightarrow E_{\frac{1}{a}, 1+\frac{j_0-\nu}{a}}(y^{1/a})$ locally uniformly in $y \geq 0$, and the proof is complete. \square

We conclude this section with a closed formula for $P_p^{a,0}$ in the case when $a = 1/s$ for some positive integer s .

Proposition 5.6. *If $\nu = 0$ and $a = 1/s$, where $s > 0$ is an integer, then*

$$P_p(z) = P_p^{1/s,0}(z) = \left(p + \frac{1}{s}\right) \left(1 + \sum_{\ell=1}^{s-1} \left(\frac{1 + e^{2\pi i \ell / s} |z|^{2/s}}{1 + |z|^{2/s}}\right)^{ps}\right).$$

In particular, $P_p(0) = sp + 1$, while P_p has the following asymptotic expansion on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$: for every $M > 1$ there exists $\theta = \theta(M) > 0$ such that if $1/M \leq |z| \leq M$ then

$$P_p(z) = p + \frac{1}{s} + O(e^{-\theta p}).$$

Proof. By Proposition 5.1,

$$P_p(z) = \frac{1}{(1 + |z|^{2/s})^{ps}} \sum_{j=0}^p \frac{|z|^{2j}}{B(1 + sj, 1 + s(p - j))} = \frac{sp + 1}{(1 + |z|^{2/s})^{ps}} \sum_{j=0}^p \binom{ps}{js} |z|^{2j}.$$

If $\zeta = e^{2\pi i/s}$ we have that

$$\sum_{\ell=0}^{s-1} (1 + \zeta^\ell y)^{ps} = \sum_{k=0}^{ps} \binom{ps}{k} y^k \sum_{\ell=0}^{s-1} \zeta^{k\ell} = s \sum_{j=0}^p \binom{ps}{js} y^{sj},$$

since $\zeta^k = 1$ if s divides k , and $\sum_{\ell=0}^{s-1} \zeta^{k\ell} = 0$ if s does not divide k . The conclusion follows if we let $y = |z|^{2/s}$ in the above formula. \square

5.2. Density of states on the lowest Landau level. Here we comment on the relation of the results in the previous subsection to the density of states function on the lowest Landau level (LLL) on singular surfaces. The surface with the metric (71) is pictured on Fig. 1. In physics terms Eq. (74) means that the constant magnetic field (not pictured on Fig. 1) $B = p - \nu$ is turned on, with flux lines everywhere perpendicular to the surface.



Figure 1. Spindle with the cone angle a and Aharonov-Bohm flux ν .

In addition, there is a delta-function (Aharonov-Bohm) flux ν localized exactly at the north pole, see Fig. 1, so that the total flux of the magnetic field $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ through the compact surface is integer. This is the compact surface version of the setup of Ref. [LCCW] where density of states was studied on a flat cone with a boundary.

As was already pointed out in Remark 5.2 the Bergman kernel Eq. (75) diverges as $P_p(z) \sim |z|^{2\nu}$ for $\nu < 0$ and for $0 \leq \{\nu\} < a$. This is because the Hermitian norm $|z^0|_{h^p}^2$ of the identity section z^0 , Eq. (76), corresponding to the LLL wave function with the smallest angular momentum, is singular at $z = 0$ for these values of ν , while the section is L^2 -normalizable. The question may arise whether this section shall be kept in the spectrum. Here we answer this question in affirmative. The singular value of $P_p(0)$ is an artefact of the delta-function form of the AB-flux, which should be smeared over some ε -neighborhood around zero. Hence the density is also smoothed out in this neighborhood.

This leads to an interesting effect, when the AB-flux ν is allowed to vary over the real line, say, in the range $0 \leq \nu < \infty$. Between $0 \leq \nu < a$ the density $P_p(0)$ is peaked, while at $a \leq \nu < 1$ it drops to zero $P_p(0) = 0$. This pattern then repeats in the interval $[1, 2]$ and so on. This is a manifestation of the Laughlin's "shift register" on the LLL, first described in the original argument for the quantization of the Hall conductance [L]. As ν becomes greater than a , the identity section (wave function) z^0 becomes non-normalizable (76) and drops from the spectrum of physical states, i.e. disappears into the conical singularity. At the same time a new L^2 -normalizable section localized at the equator emerges so that the total number of states is preserved. (In Laughlin's setting of annulus geometry,

the wave functions travelled from the outer to the inner edge of the annulus, as AB-flux varied from 0 to 1.)

One consequence of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 is that at a certain small distance (in units set by magnetic length $l_B^2 \sim 1/p$) away from the singular point the Bergman kernel tends to its constant value $2\pi P_p \sim p$. Thus the interesting behavior of the density profile happens around a small area near the singular point which shrinks as p tends to infinity. One way to study the density profile, suggested in Ref. [LCCW] is to use the rescaled coordinate $y = p|z|^{2a}/a$ in order to zoom in on the point $z = 0$. Remarkably, this leads to the universal finite result for the density profile near the conical singularity in Theorem 5.3, in agreement with the results of Ref. [LCCW] for the flat cone.

5.3. Metrics with a logarithmic pole. We consider again \mathbb{P}^1 and the metric ω_a with conical singularities at 0 and ∞ , defined in (71). But here we endow the line bundle $L = \mathcal{O}(1)$ with the Hermitian metric h determined by the plurisubharmonic function

$$(80) \quad \varphi(t, z) = \nu \log |z| + \frac{1-\nu}{2a} \log(|t|^{2a} + |z|^{2a}), \quad 0 < a \leq 1, \quad 0 < \nu \leq 1.$$

We let $h_p = h^{\otimes p}$ be the induced metric on L^p . Note that $\varphi(1, z)$ has a logarithmic pole at 0 with Lelong number ν , and

$$c_1(L^p, h_p) = p(1-\nu)\omega_a + p\nu\delta(0).$$

Let $P_p = P_p^{a,\nu}$ be the Bergman kernel of the Hilbert space $H_{(2)}^0(\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, \infty\}, L^p)$ of L^2 -integrable holomorphic sections of L^p relative to the metrics h_p and ω_a . By a similar calculation as in the proof of Proposition 5.1 we obtain the following:

Proposition 5.7. *In the above setting,*

$$P_p^{a,\nu}(z) = \frac{|z|^{2(j_p-p\nu)}}{(1+|z|^{2a})^{\frac{p(1-\nu)}{a}}} \sum_{j=0}^{p-j_p} \frac{|z|^{2j}}{B\left(1+\frac{j+j_p-p\nu}{a}, 1+\frac{p-j-j_p}{a}\right)}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C},$$

where $j_p = \lfloor p\nu - a \rfloor + 1$. We have that $j_p - p\nu \in (-a, 1-a]$, and $j_p - p\nu = -\{p\nu\}$ when $a = 1$. Moreover, if $\nu = 1$ then $j_p = p$ and $P^{a,1}(z) = 1$.

Next we study the behavior of the scaled Bergman kernel function $F_p^{a,\nu}$ defined as in (77) by setting $|z|^{2a} = \frac{ay}{p}$. Namely:

$$F_p(y) = F_p^{a,\nu}(y) := \frac{1}{p} P_p^{a,\nu} \left(\left(\frac{ay}{p} \right)^{\frac{1}{2a}} \right), \quad y \geq 0.$$

The difference with Section 5.1 is that now the sequence $\{F_p\}_{p \geq 1}$ does not have a limit anymore, but it is relatively compact and its limit points are determined by the limit points of the bounded sequence $\{j_p - p\nu\}_{p \geq 1}$. Note that when ν is irrational the latter sequence is dense in the interval $[-a, 1-a]$.

Theorem 5.8. *In the above setting, assume that $p_k \rightarrow \infty$ is a sequence of positive integers such that $j_{p_k} - p_k\nu \rightarrow \theta \in [-a, 1-a]$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Then*

$$F_{p_k}(y) \rightarrow \frac{1-\nu}{a} ((1-\nu)y)^{\frac{\theta}{a}} e^{-(1-\nu)y} E_{\frac{1}{a}, 1+\frac{\theta}{a}}((1-\nu)y)^{1/a},$$

locally uniformly for $y \in (0, +\infty)$. Hence the Bergman kernel has the following scaling asymptotics near 0:

$$P_{p_k}(z) \simeq \frac{p_k(1-\nu)}{a} ((1-\nu)y)^{\frac{\theta}{a}} e^{-(1-\nu)y} E_{\frac{1}{a}, 1+\frac{\theta}{a}}(((1-\nu)y)^{1/a}), \text{ where } |z|^{2a} = \frac{ay}{p_k}.$$

Proof. Arguing as in the proof of Theorem 5.3, we write

$$F_p(y) = \frac{1}{a} y^{\frac{j_p - p\nu}{a}} \left(1 + \frac{ay}{p}\right)^{-\frac{p(1-\nu)}{a}} G_p(y),$$

where

$$G_p(y) = \sum_{j=0}^{p-j_p} c_{p,j} y^{\frac{j}{a}}, \quad c_{p,j} = \frac{\Gamma\left(2 + \frac{p(1-\nu)}{a}\right) a^{1+\frac{j+j_p-p\nu}{a}}}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{j+j_p-p\nu}{a}\right) \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{p-j-j_p}{a}\right) p^{1+\frac{j+j_p-p\nu}{a}}}.$$

By Lemma 5.4 we have that for all p, j ,

$$\frac{\Gamma\left(2 + \frac{p(1-\nu)}{a}\right) a^{1+\frac{j+j_p-p\nu}{a}}}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{p-j-j_p}{a}\right) p^{1+\frac{j+j_p-p\nu}{a}}} \leq e^{1/12} \left(\left(2 + \frac{p(1-\nu)}{a}\right) \frac{a}{p}\right)^{1+\frac{j+j_p-p\nu}{a}} < C_1^j,$$

for some constant $C_1 > 1$. By Stirling's formula, $\Gamma(x) > x^{-1/2}(x/e)^x$. It follows that

$$0 < c_{p,j} < C_2^j j^{-j/a}, \quad p \geq 1, \quad 0 \leq j \leq p - j_p,$$

with some constant $C_2 > 1$ (here $0^0 := 1$). Using Lemma 5.4 again, we conclude that for j fixed,

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} c_{p_k,j} = \frac{(1-\nu)^{1+\frac{j+\theta}{a}}}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{j+\theta}{a}\right)}.$$

Now Lemma 5.5 implies that

$$G_{p_k}(y) \rightarrow (1-\nu)^{1+\frac{\theta}{a}} E_{\frac{1}{a}, 1+\frac{\theta}{a}}(((1-\nu)y)^{1/a}),$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$, locally uniformly in $y \geq 0$. This completes the proof. \square

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